# The Universal Chronicle, OR WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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## The IDLER. No. 65.

SIR,

AS nature has made every man deſirous of happineſs, I flatter myſelf, that you and your readers cannot but feel ſome curioſity to know the ſequel of my ſtory; for though, by trying the different themes of pleaſure, I have yet found nothing in which I could finally acquieſce; yet the narrative of my attempts will not be wholly without uſe, ſince we always approach nearer to truth as we detect more and more varieties of error.

When I had ſold my Racers, and put the orders of Architecture out of my head, my next reſolution was to be a *fine Gentleman*. I frequented the polite Coffee-houſes, grew acquainted with all the men of humour, and gained the right of bowing familiarly to half the Nobility. In this new ſcene of life my great labour was to learn to laugh. I had been uſed to conſider laughter as the effect of merriment, but I ſoon learned that it is one of the arts of adulation, and from laughing only to ſhew that I was pleaſed, I now began to laugh when I wiſhed to pleaſe. This was at firſt very difficult. I ſometimes heard the ſtory with dull indifference, and exalting myſelf to merriment by due gradations, burſt out ſuddenly into an aukward noiſe which was not always favourably interpreted. Sometimes I was behind the reſt of the company, and loſt the grace of laughing by delay, and ſometimes when I began at the right time was deficient in loudneſs or in length. But by diligent imitation of the beſt models, I attained at laſt ſuch flexibility of muſcles, that I was always a welcome auditor of a ſtory, and got the reputation of a good-natured fellow.

This was ſomething; but much more was to be done, that I might be univerſally allowed to be a fine Gentleman. I appeared at Court on all publick days; betted at gaming tables, and played at all the routs of eminence. I went every night to the Opera, took a Fidler of diſputed merit under my protection, became the head of a muſical faction, and had ſometimes Concerts at my own houſe. I once thought to have attained the higheſt rank of elegance, by taking a foreign Singer into keeping. But my favourite Fidler contrived to be arreſted on the night of a Concert for a finer ſuit of cloaths than I had ever preſumed to wear, and I loſt all the fame of Patronage by refuſing to bail him.

My next ambition was to ſet for my picture. I ſpent a whole winter in going from Painter to Painter, to beſpeak a whole length of one, and a half length of another; I talked of nothing but attitudes, draperies, and proper lights, took my friends to ſee the pictures after every ſitting, heard every day of a wonderful performance in crayons and miniature, and ſent my pictures to be copied, was told by the judges that they were not like, and was recommended to other Artiſts, and at length being not able to pleaſe my friends I grew leſs pleaſed myſelf, and at laſt reſolved to think no more about it.

It was impoſſible to live in total Idleneſs; and wandering about in ſearch of ſomething to do, I was invited to a weekly meeting of Virtuoſos, and felt myſelf inſtantaneouſly ſeized with an unextinguiſhable ardour for all natural Curioſities. I ran from auction to auction, became a Critic in Shells and Foſſils, bought a *Hortus ſiccus* of ineſtimable value, and purchaſed a ſecret art of preſerving Inſects, which made my collection the envy of the other Philoſophers. I found this pleaſure mingled with much vexation. All the faults of my life, for nine months circulated through the town with the moſt active malignity, becauſe I happened to catch a Moth of peculiar variegation; and becauſe I once out-bid all the Lovers of Shells and carried off a Nautilus, it was hinted that the validity of my Uncle's Will ought to be diſputed. I will not deny that I was very proud both of the Moth and of the Shell, and gratified myſelf with the envy of my companions, perhaps more than became a benevolent Being. But in time I grew weary of being hated for that which produced no advantage, gave my Shells to children that wanted play-things, and ſuppreſſed the art of drying Butterflies, becauſe I would not tempt Idleneſs and Cruelty to kill them.

I now began to feel life tedious, and wiſhed to ſtore myſelf with friends, with whom I might grow old in the interchange of benevolence. I had obſerved that popularity was moſt eaſily gained by an open table, and therefore hired a French Cook, furniſhed my ſideboard with great magnificence, filled my cellar with wines of pompous appellations, bought every thing that was dear before it was good, and invited all thoſe who were moſt famous for judging of a dinner. In three weeks my Cook gave me warning, and, upon enquiry, told me that Lord Queaſy, who dined with me the day before, had ſent him an offer of double wages. My pride prevailed, I raiſed his wages, and invited his Lordſhip to another feaſt. I love plain meat, and was therefore ſoon weary of ſpreading a table of which I could not partake. I found that my gueſts when they went away, criticiſed their entertainment, and cenſured my profuſion; my Cook thought himſelf neceſſary, and took upon him the direction of the houſe, and I could not rid myſelf of flatterers, or break from ſlavery, but by ſhutting up my houſe, and declaring my reſolution to live in lodgings.

After all this, tell me, dear Idler, what I muſt do next; I have health, I have money, and hope that I have underſtanding, yet, with all theſe, I have never yet been able to paſs a ſingle day which I did not wiſh at an end before its time. Tell me, dear Idler, what I ſhall do, and I am

Your humble Servant,
TIM. RANGER.



## SADLERS WELLS.

*Quotquot lætitiæ ſtudia aut novitate tenentur,*
*Undique congreſſi permiſſa ſedilia complent.*
ADDISON.

THRO' what an endleſs labyrinth of ways
Sagacious mortals hunt in queſt of praiſe!
While the dull tradeſman condeſcends to creep,
Slow to the top of reputation's ſteep;
Impatient here with animated force,
Each active hero winds his daring courſe.
The rival artiſt, emulous to pleaſe,
Deſpiſing freedom with inglorious eaſe,
Ruſhes precipitant to gain a name,
Springs into life, and tumbles into fame;
Exerts at once his whole collective art,
And thinks each caper wins a female heart.
Vain thought! if arts like theſe could catch the fair,
Who would not learn to tumble thro' a chair?
Would not the poet ceaſe to woo his muſe;
The publick ſchemiſt quit his golden views;
Warriors, Phyſicians, Lawyers, Parſons, Wits,
Beaus, Fribbles, Ruffucks, Politicians, Cits,
Aſſemble all, and form one merry groupe,
Swing on a wire, or dance upon a rope!
Methinks already (mirthful to unfold!)
Fir'd with the touching fancy, I behold
Each ſon of Galen doff his perriwig,
And charm his female patient with a jigg.
Who but a fool would fret his hours in care,
And fawn and cringe ſubmiſſive to the fair!
Let Mimus tutor well the am'rous dunce,
One active hornpipe does the job at once.
See, while the great equiliriſt performs,
What ſtrange delight the gaping audience warms!
Who would not be that youth (ſays Archer gay
At night a beau, a footman all the day)
While rapture ſparkles in his Cherry's face;
Cherry, now blooming with peculiar grace,
With red and white filch'd from her Lady's ſtore,
Trick'd off, ſhe rivals any painted whore.
Here 'prentic'd bucks their oaken cudgels ſhake;
Here ſits a ſlattern female, there a rake;
Here hat with hat, with ribbon ribbon vies;
Wig threatens wig, and eyes contend with eyes.
As each his little clay-form'd tube aſſumes,
The ſpacious dome is fill'd with noiſome fumes.

The healths go round in ſweet ſucceſſion pretty,
From Will to Dick, from Suſan down to Betty.
See Mrs. Lettice, next her Kate the cook,
With open mouths, and wonder in their look!
How each bold ſwing ſtrikes terror to their eyes!
What pretty modern ſtatues of ſurprize!
Soon as the flaſhy ſing-ſong feaſt is o'er,
All croud with eager haſte to reach the door.
Now, now, 'tis hurry all. Feet preſs on feet,
Sides preſs on ſides, and ſhoulders ſhoulders meet.
Females and males in one promiſcuous throng
Are now commix'd, and man drives man along.
Once more abroad, and breathing open air,
Home to their deſtin'd lodgings they repair:
Each eaſy cuckold then to bedward creeps,
Miſs hugs the 'prentice, Tom with Mary ſleeps.
W. W.

*To the* PRINTER.

SIR,

THE following very curious Epitaph is inſcribed on the tomb-ſtone of one Margaret Scott, who died in town of Dalkeith in Scotland Feb 9, 1738; by giving it a place in your uſeful and entertaining Collection, you will, I dare ſay, greatly oblige many of your readers.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

SCOTICUS.

Stop, paſſenger, until my life you've read;
The living may get knowledge by the dead.
Five times five years I liv'd a virgin life;
Ten times five years I was a virtuous wife.
Ten times five years I liv'd a widow chaſte,
Now, tired of this mortal life, I reſt.
I, from my cradle, to my grave, have ſeen,
Eight mighty Kings of Scotland and a Queen.
Four times five years the Commonwealth I ſaw;
Ten times the ſubjects roſe againſt the Law.
Twice did I ſee old Prelacy pull'd down;
And twice the Cloak was humbled by the Gown.
An end of Stuart's race I ſaw: no more!
I ſaw my country ſold for Engliſh ore.
*Such deſolations in my time have been,*
*I have an end of all perfection ſeen.*

## Monday, JULY 2.

*From the* LONDON GAZETTE.

*Venice, May* 17.

THE plague having broke out in ſeveral places in the Morea, and alſo in the adjacent parts of Rumelia, the Officers of health have taken into conſideration the danger of infection from thence ariſing to Corfu, Zante, Zephalonia, Santa Maura, Preveſa, and Vonizza, and from thoſe iſlands to this capital, and have reſolved that the ordinary quarantine of 28 days, which ſhips coming from the ſaid iſlands perform here, ſhall be increaſed to 40 days compleat; and printed orders are accordingly publiſhed for that purpoſe. [*Thus far Gazette.*]

*Advices by the Mails from* Holland *and* Flanders.

*Copenhagen, June* 15. A Ruſſian fleet of 20 ſail has appeared off our coaſt; one of their ſhips has already caſt anchor at Kaſtrup near the Iſle of Amagh.

*Francfort on the Oder, June* 16. The motions of the Ruſſians give reaſon to judge that their deſign is not to moleſt Pomerania, but to advance, with their whole force, to Sileſia. Count Dohna hath therefore determined to paſs the Warta near Landſberg, and march to meet them. A detachment of about 1500 Coſſacks and Calmucks made lately an incurſion into the Principality of Glogau, and after pillaging 15 or 16 villages, retired with great ſpeed to Frawſtadt. Some of their light troops have ſince advanced within a little diſtance of Breſlau, particularly to Wartemburg.

*Francfort on the Oder, June* 18 Since the Pruſſians that encamped near Landſberg paſſed the Warta to march into Poland, a body of 10 or 12,000 Ruſſians hath again entered the Further Pomerania, and their light troops have advanced to the gates of Drambourg and Stargard. As it is not probable that ſuch a ſmall body ſhould advance to Stettin, many think they will turn off to Colberg; and others imagine this body is detached to cover the motions of the grand army.

*Leipſick, June* 16. The Ruſſian grand army is coming along the Warta towards the New Marche of Brandenburgh: their head quarters were at Mezeritz the 8th. Their detachments have penetrated into the diſtricts of Quilichaniſche and Caſſiche. The gates of Francfort on the Oder are kept ſhut. It is ſaid that the Generals Fouquet and Woberſnow, having been joined by ſome troops from Saxony, are marching to meet the Ruſſians by the way of Lieberoſe and Glogau.

*From the head-quarters of Marſhal Daun's army at Schurtz, June* 7. The 4th inſtant we were informed that the King of Pruſſia was continually marching and counter-marching his troops, yet without altering the ſituation of his camp. The head-quarters of that Prince were ſtill at Reich-Hennerſdorff the 15th, and his army had juſt been joined by the corps of General Seidlitz, which encamped ſome time at Hirſchenbarz. Yeſterday we had advice that the troops under General Fouquet were ſtill encamped in the neighbourhood of Reichenbach, and that the enemy were again felling trees between Wurte and Mount Silber-Berg in order to block up the paſſages which had been opened by the habitants of the Flat Country.

*Wurtzburg, June* 9. Six thouſand men that were detached by Prince Henry towards Bohemia, attacked, on the 14th, the poſt of Sebaſtian berg, which was guarded by a battalion of Croats; and, after an obſtinate fight, obliged it to retire with the loſs of 300 men. The victors remain in poſſeſſion of the poſt, and Gen. Haddick is marching to them.

*From the head quarters of Prince Henry's army in Voightland, June* 13. General Kleiſt has driven the Auſtrian General de Prentano from the poſt of Annaberg, and obliged him to retire into Bohemia. And Col. Wunſch, with his battalion and a ſquadron of dragoons, has routed a body of 600 Croats and Huſſars, and made priſoners the Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment of Eſterhaſi's Huſſars, a Captain, a Cornet, a Subaltern, and 29 men.

*Gottingen, June* 18. Friday at 11 in the forenoon a French detachment of 60 dragoons and 60 foot, arrived before the Green Gate. They asked to ſpeak with the Commandant and the Chief Judge; and demanded beer, bread and meat. Theſe demands being complied with, they made a freſh demand of a certain number of waggons and 25 pair of new ſhoes. The waggons were delivered directly, and the ſhoes were ſent on Sunday to Munden. They afterwards aſked whether there was any magazine in the town? and being anſwered in the negative, they made their compliments and retired, after keeping poſſeſſion of the gate four hours without diſcharging the guard of Burghers.

*Hildeſheim, June* 19. The Allies abandoned Eimbeck the 16th, after emptying the magazines, and tranſporting the contents for the moſt part to Hamelen.

*Hanover, June* 20. Two hundred and fifty Auſtrian priſoners have been removed from Hamelen to Linten, (a ſmall town near this city) as Hamelen ſeems threatened with a ſiege by the French.

*Liſſiadt, June* 21. Whilſt we reckoned that our army was going to give battle to that of Marſhal Contades, as the advanced poſts on both ſides were but a ſhort half league aſunder, things have ſuddenly taken another turn, and now a battle is no longer expected; for the French, though much ſuperior in number, have not thought fit to quit their advantageous poſition and attack the Allies in a camp equally ſtrong by art and nature. The front of the latter was covered by the valley that is watered by the rivulet of Aline, the town of Buren lying before them; and the head quarters were at the caſtle of Brencken near Er-Berenburgh: their flanks were ſecured by intrenchments and batteries of cannon. While both armies were thus inactive, Prince Ferdinand was informed that a body of 15,000 men, commanded by Pr. Xavierus of Saxony, were marching to Paderborn, and that on the 18th they had advanced by Lichtenau as far as Nordbrocken, with an intent, by ſome forced marches, to deprive the Allies of all communication with the Weſer, and that part of the Biſhoprick of Munſter, which is ſituated along the river Ems. To counterate his deſign, his Serene Highneſs immediately reſolved to march with all his forces to Rittberg. This was effected on the 19th, when the army came back to this neighbourhood, where it encamps in two lines; and yeſterday morning, having paſſed the Lippe above and below this town, it proceeded towards Rittberg. The enemy did not make the leaſt attempt to fall upon the rear-guard, nor on the baggage, which was covered by all the grenadiers of the army and the Pruſſian huſſars.

*Paris, June* 28. It is pretended that certain advices have been received here, that the Saletines have declared war againſt the Engliſh, and have already a dozen Chebecks at ſea, beſides ſmaller veſels.

*Rome, June* 9. The Holy Office have publiſhed a Decree, condemning a certain pamphlet, entitled, "An hiſtorical problem, Whether the Jeſuits or Luther and Calvin have done moſt hurt to the Catholic Church?" The Portugueze Ambaſſador went yeſterday to Caſtle Adolpho, in order to give his Holineſs an account of the reſolution taken by the King his maſter in reſpect to the Jeſuits.

LONDON.

*Whitehall, June* 30. The King has been pleaſed to order letters patent to be paſſed under the Great Seal of the kingdom of Ireland, containing a grant unto Simon Bradſtreet, of the city of Dublin, Eſq; and his heirs male, of the dignity of a Baronet of the ſaid kingdom.

The King has been pleaſed to order letters patent to be paſſed under the Great Seal of the kingdom of Ireland, for conſtituting and appointing William Scott, Eſq; Prime Serjeant at Law in the ſaid kingdom, to be one of the Juſtices of the Court of King's Bench in the ſaid kingdom, in the room of Michael Ward, Eſq; deceaſed. *Gazette.*

Letters from Pomerania of the 16th of June adviſe, that twenty Ruſſian galleys were arrived at the foot of Svinamunde, and had joined the Swediſh fleet, in order to cover the trade and operations of the two nations.

They write from Stockholm, that the price of corn was greatly fallen in that kingdom; and it was thought that the prohibition of diſtilling would be taken off.

The King of Denmark hath revoked the Edict prohibiting the exportation of grain from that kingdom.

In the night between the 26th and 27th of May a ſhock of an earthquake was felt at Genoa.

At Surinam, and ſeveral other parts of South-America, ſome very violent ſhocks were felt about the end of February laſt.

Yeſterday the baggage of the Earl of Effingham, and ſeveral other officers, who are to have commands in the encampments in Kent and Suſſex, paſſed over Weſtminſter-bridge.

It is ſaid that the French have added ſeveral new works to Crown Point, which is now become a regular fortification, extremely ſtrong and well garriſoned.

They write from Virginia, that General Stanwix has given orders for rebuilding Fort du Queſne, where Colonel Bird at preſent has the command.

Letters from the Sound of the 19th inſt. adviſe, that the convoy was to return to England in a few days from that date, with 30 ſail of merchant ſhips that were ready there. The ſhips of Capt. John Been, of Whitehaven, James Boulton, of Lancaſter, and Robert Smith, of Hull, were all taken and ranſomed for about 700l. by the Maurepas brig, Capt. Pierre Bart, of Dunkirk, of ſix carriage and ten ſwivel guns and 55 men.

It appears, by letters from different parts of this kingdom, that there are the greateſt crops of hay this year that ever were known, ſome of which have been a little injured, eſpecially in the weſtern parts, by the prodigious heavy rains that have fallen within theſe ten days paſt, attended with moſt terrible claps of thunder and lightning.

They write from Watlington, in Oxfordſhire, that as a Farmer was plowing, about three weeks ago, in the common field in the pariſh of Brightwell, he found an urn containing near fifteen hundred Roman coins. About twelve hundred of them have been already examined, among which were found coins of near twenty different Emperors and Empreſſes, ſome of which have very curious reverſes.

Laſt Thurſday 113 French priſoners, who were on their parole of honour at Chiſlehurſt, in Kent, were marched from thence, to Graveſend, where they were quartered in their way to Berwick; but on muſtering them yeſterday morning, to go acroſs to Tilbury, they found eleven had deſerted, five of whom were found on board a Dutch fiſhing boat, and ſecured in Graveſend gaol.

Saturday at a Court of Aſſiſtants of the worſhipful company of Stationers, Jacob Tonſon, Eſq; was choſen Maſter, and Allington Wilde, Eſq; and Mr. Daniel Browne, were choſen Wardens of the ſaid Company for the enſuing year.

Laſt week Mr. James Jefferſon, Attorney at Law, was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Peace of the county of Middleſex.

Thurſday night, a man in Drurylane, hanged himſelf at the back of a chair: it is ſaid, that jealouſy was the cauſe of this raſh action. Yeſterday the Coroner's Jury ſat on his body at the Riſing Sun, in Brownlow-ſtreet, and brought in their verdict, Lunacy.

On Friday laſt, as Mr. Harrington, a penſioner in Greenwich Hoſpital, was going through the Broad-Way, Upper Deptford, he unhappily fell down a cellar window, by which accident he fractured his ſkull, and died within half an hour afterwards.

Yeſterday morning the body of Mr. Wilder, Packer, in Grub-ſtreet, was found in a field between Walthamſtow and Layton-ſtone in Eſſex, and from ſome marks of violence, it is thought he was murder'd.

Laſt Saturday a labourer in the Eaſt-India Company's Warehouſes in Fanchurch-ſtreet, was ſo much hurt, by a pile of bags of pepper falling on him, that his recovery is doubtful.

On Thurſday the 7th of June, a Farmer was convicted and fined in the penalty of 36 s. by William Hammond, Eſq; of Southwark, for ſelling and delivering, within thirty miles of the bills of mortality, a load of ſtraw, in each truſs of which there was concealed a ſixth part of ſhort ſtraw; it being contrary to a late Act of Parliament made on purpoſe to prevent falſe package.

Days and places appointed for holding the ſummer aſſizes, viz.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Mr. Juſtice Forſter and Mr. Baron Adams.

Berkſhire, Monday, July 23, at Abingdon.
Oxfordſhire, Wedneſday the 25th, at Oxford.
Worceſterſhire, Saturday the 28th, at Worceſter.
City of Worceſter, the ſame day at the City of Worceſter.
Staffordſhire, Thurſday, Aug. 2, at Stafford.
Shropſhire, Monday the 6th, at Shrewſbury.
Herefordſhire, Saturday the 11th, at Hereford.
Monmouthſh. Thurſ. the 16th, at Monmouth.
Glouceſterſh. Saturday the 18th, at Glouceſter.
City of Glouceſter, the ſame day at the City of Glouceſter.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Lord Mansfield and Mr. Juſtice Wilmot.

*Southampton*, Tueſday, July 24, at the Caſtle of Wincheſter.
*Wilts*, Saturday the 28th, at New Sarum.
*Dorſetſhire*, Thurſday, Auguſt 2, at Dorcheſter.
*City of Exeter*, Monday the 6th, at the Guildhall.
*Devon*, The ſame day, at the Caſtle of Exeter.
*Cornwall*, Tueſday the 14th, at Bodmin.
*Somerſet*, Tueſday the 21ſt, at the City of Wells.
*County and City of Briſtol*, Saturday the 25th at the Guildhall of the ſaid City.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Henry Bathurſt, Eſq; and William Noel, Eſq;

*York*, Saturday July 28, at the Guildhall of the ſaid city.
*Yorkſhire*, the ſame day, at the caſtle of York.
*Durham*, Tueſday Auguſt 7, at the caſtle of Durham.
*Town of Newcaſtle upon Tyne*, Monday the 13th, at the Guildhall of the ſaid town.
*Northumberland*, the ſame day, at the caſtle of Newcaſtle upon Tyne.
*Cumberland*, Saturday the 18th, at the city of Carliſle.
*Weſtmoreland*, Thurſday 13, at Appleby.
*Lancaſter*, Saturday 25, at the caſtle of Lancaſter.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Sir Tho. Parker, Knt. and Heneage Legge, Eſq;

*Northamptonſhire*, Monday July 30, at Northampton.
*Rutland*, Friday Auguſt 3, at Okeham.
*Lincolnſhire*, Monday the 6th, at the caſtle of Lincolnſhire.
*City of Lincoln*, the ſame day, at the city of Lincoln.
*Nottinghamſhire*, Thurſday 9th, at Nottingham.
*Town of Nottingham*, Friday the 10th, at the town of Nottingham.
*Derbyſhire*, Monday the 13th, at Derby.
*Leiceſterſhire*, Thurſday the 16th, at the caſtle of Leiceſter.
*Borough of Leiceſter*, Friday the 17th, at the borough of Leiceſter.
*City of Coventry*, Monday the 20th, at the city of Coventry.
*Warwickſhire*, the ſame day, at Warwick.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Juſtice Willes, and Mr. Juſtice Deniſon.

*Bucks*, Monday the 30th of July, at Buckingham.
*Bedfordſhire*, Thurſday the 2d of Auguſt, at Bedford.
*Huntingdonſhire*, Saturday the 4th, at Huntingdon.
*Cambridgeſhire*, Monday the 6th at Cambridge.
*Suffolk*, Thurſday the 9th, at Bury St. Edmund's.
*Norfolk*, Monday the 13th, at the caſtle of Norwich.
*City of Norwich*, the ſame day at the Guildhall.

SOUTH-WALES CIRCUIT.

Before the Hon. John Williams, and John Hervey, Eſqrs.

*Glamorganſhire*, Saturday Auguſt 18th, at Cardiff.
*Brecknockſhire*, Friday Auguſt 24, at Brecon.
*Radnorſhire*, Thurſday Auguſt 30, at Preſteign.

## Tuesday, July 3.

*Head-quarters of the French army at Meerhoff, June 16.*

THE Marſhal being informed that General Imhoff was encamped with between 15 and 16,000 men at Buren, about a ſhort league from Eſſen and the defiles of Dymell; and Prince Ferdinand being in motion, who he conjectured might join him on the 13th, and that they were advancing to Eſſen to diſpute the defiles, he on the 14th, at day-break, marched with the whole army in ſix columns, without tents or baggage. The whole army was drawn up for battle, half after eight o'clock, in two lines, with 62 pieces of cannon in the front. Joy, ardour, and reſolution appeared in every countenance. The whole army ſhouted *Vive le Roi*, when they heard that the Hanoverian Huſſars, ſupported by the Hunters on foot, had attacked M. de Chatteau-Thierri, with his 100 Volunteers, an hour before day-light. We expected a general engagement. But M. de Turpin advanced againſt the enemy with his regiment and that of the Volunteers of Dauphiny. M. de Chatteau Thierre was wounded with a muſket-ball in the thigh, ſeveral of his Volunteers were killed, and 20 fell into the hands of the enemy. M. de Turpin fell upon the latter, killed ſeveral at the firſt fire, retook our Volunteers with 34 Hanoverians, two of whom were Officers, and purſued the Huſſars and Hunters within ſight of Buren.

The army encamps a little in front of the field of battle, the head-quarters at the village of Meerhoff. The army ſuffered a good deal by a terrible rain before its incampment, which began on the 14th about eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The enemy's camp is at Buren. It has been reinforced, and the deſerters ſay, that Prince Ferdinand is there in perſon.

*Francfort, June 16.* They write from Nurenberg, that all the Auſtrian troops which were formerly a part of the army of the Empire, having left that army to retire into Bohemia, the Deputies of the States of Franconia have wrote to the Court of Vienna, that the army of the Circles being reduced almoſt to nothing, partly by their loſſes with the Pruſſians, and partly by the retreat of the Auſtrians, they are determin'd to recall their troops, and live in perfect tranquility, that they may no longer expoſe their country to total ruin and deſtruction.

PORT NEWS.

*Portſmouth, July 1.* The ſquadron of Rear-Admiral Rodney conſiſts of four men of war of the line, viz. Achilles, Chatham, Iſis, and Norwich, two frigates, Brilliant and Boreas, two ſloops, viz. Unicorn, and Wolf, and four bombs, viz. Furnace, Firedrake, Baſiliſk, and Blaſt. Two more ſhips have joined this fleet, whoſe names we have not yet learnt: They lie ſtill at St. Helen's for a fair wind. The great quantity of bombs, and other combuſtibles, and the capacity of the Commander of the train, make the event of this expedition much wiſhed for.

The Foudroyant, Capt. Tyrrel, is rigging for ſea with the utmoſt expedition. As are the Preſton and Royal Anne men of war.

Yeſterday morning, at ten o'clock, William Brough, Eſq; Marſhal to the High Court of Admiralty, ſet out from this place, with a ſtrong party of ſoldiers, to eſcort the pirates to London; we have had them in our gaol a month; they broke open the goal once and eſcaped, but were all retaken.

LONDON.

A perſon in France hath diſcovered a kind of paſte, which, put into an hogſhead of water, will preſerve it from corruption during two long ſea voyages, but care muſt be taken to let a little air into the hogſhead. The Marſhal de Conflans hath ordered it to be made uſe of in the ſhip on board of which he is to hoiſt his flag.

Proof was lately made at Stettin in Pomerania, of a mortar of a new invention, which, tho' it weighs only 6c lb. and may be eaſily moved with its carriage by two men, will carry a ſmall bomb or granade weighing 12lb. as far, and to the ſame height, as a mortar weighing 3 or 4 Cwt.

They write from Paris that the Biſhop of Boulogne ſur Mer was aſſaſſinated on Whitſun-eve by an Eccleſiaſtic to whom the good Prelate had refuſed orders. The villain was apprehended and ſent to gaol.

By letters from Madeira, dated the 30th of May, by the Real Friendſhip, Capt. Taylor, arrived in the River, there is advice, that two days before he ſail'd there arrived a new Governor from Lisbon, who had ſeized all the Jeſuits, and confined them to their cells.

The laſt letters from Liſbon adviſe, that the repoſe of that kingdom was entirely re eſtabliſhed; and that on the 28th of May laſt, four of their ſhips arrived in the Tagus from Grand Pera, and two from Fernambuca; the two laſt belonged to a fleet of 24 ſail that were diſperſed in a ſtorm.

We hear from Naples that his Majeſty's ſhip Defiance was arrived there with ſome diſpatches to the Britiſh Miniſter, who had an audience of the King thereupon.

It is ſaid that a perſon is come over here from France to ſollicit a ceſſation of arms for ſix months.

We are informed that the Deputies from the States General have relinquiſhed their claim to ſeveral of the Dutch ſhips, and it is expected that the reſt will be amicably adjuſted to the ſatisfaction of both the contending Powers.

Seventeen Dutch ſhips from the Eaſt Indies are arrived in the Texel.

The Lucca, Glasford, from Jamaica, is arrived at Briſtol; ſhe came out the 7th of May in company with the Betſey, for London, whom ſhe parted with in the Gulph off Cape St. Antonio.—There was a packet ready to ſail from Jamaica when the Lucca came away.

The Maſon, Todd, from Senegal, is arrived at her moorings in the River. By this ſhip we hear that the trade increaſes both at Senegal and Goree, and that the ſame is ſtill capable of further improvements.

She brings advice, that on the 2d of May the Dreadnought man of war carried into Port Royal in Jamaica, two French frigates, one of 24, the other 26 guns, and that the Cork convoy was arrived at Jamaica.—The firſt convoy from thence will ſail the middle of June.

A French ſhip, with wine from Rochelle, is ſent into Briſtol by the Drake privateer.

A Sallee cruizer has taken an Engliſh veſſel from Cork, laden with leather, and carried her into Tangier, and it is thought will be condemned, as will all others they meet with.

The Leonard, Marden, from Tingmouth to Bilboa, is taken by the Virgin, Capt. Dechterbrand, a letter of marque belonging to St. Malo's, and carried into Bayonne.

Letters from Oſtend adviſe, that an Engliſh ſnow laden with rice, from South-Carolina, was taken by the Lilly privateer the 25th paſt, and carried into Dunkirk.

The Jane, Syme, from the Firth of Forth to Gottenburgh, is loſt on the Scaw.

La Venture, a Tuſcan ſhip, Capt. Turbiglio, from Leghorn to the Canaries, with leave to touch at Cadiz, is loſt on the rocks of Teneriffe in the Streights.

The Nancy, Brookbank, is arrived at Liverpool from Africa. The Induſtry, Bankes, left the coaſt with her, bound to America, with 120 ſlaves.

*Extract of a letter from Mr. Harriſon, dated Plantains on the coaſt of Africa, April 23.*

"On the 12th of January we had the misfortune to be cut off by the negroes; they killed Capt. Potter, our ſurgeon, carpenter, cooper, and James Steward, a boy. Luckily the Captain had ſent me on ſhore that morning to go to the King's Town, about ten miles up the river, to fetch ſlaves down; but before I reached the town, met two of his ſervants bringing a ſlave down; returned with them; made a ſmoak on the ſhore as a ſignal for our our boat, but before I had well made it, I ſaw her put off from the veſſel with ſix of our people in her, being all left alive on board; I ſwam off to her, and we rowed for the Spencer, Capt. Daniel Cooke, then lying at Cape Mount. At one o'clock that night Capt. Cooke got under way and made ſail, in order to attempt to recover our veſſel; at day light finding her at anchor, he fired his guns into her for about an hour, but I could not perſuade him to board her. That evening the ſlaves run the ſnow on ſhore. We had purchaſed 103 ſlaves, and had a pledge for two more on board. The ſlaves and natives would not give us the leaſt article of wearing apparel.

"When this fatal accident happened, our chief mate was gone with the yaul to windward, and the boatſwain with the long boat to leeward to purchaſe ſlaves.

"Mr. Eaton and the boatſwain got on board Capt. Nichols, and I heard that they ſaved 15 or 16 ſlaves that were due to us on ſhore, and left Manna March 30, deſigned for the Weſt Indies.

"I have now got moved to the brig Induſtry, Capt. Banks, and we intend to ſail for Antigua to-morrow, having 122 ſlaves on board."

The encouragements given to ſeamen and landmen voluntarily entering themſelves to ſerve on board his Majeſty's ſhips of war, are farther continued till the 18th day of Auguſt next.

Laſt week an agent arrived at Liverpool from the principal officers and commiſſioners of his Majeſty's navy, to contract for privateers, ſuitable for 18 ſix pounders; to meaſure 16 tons for each ſix pounder, or 18 tons for every nine or twelve pounder; the owners to find ſeven men to every gun, and victual them—to be ſecured in their veſſels—to have all prizes taken by them, and to be paid ſo much per man per month, as can be agreed upon between Agent and Merchant.

It is reported, that another regiment of light horſe will ſpeedily be raiſed, and two regiments of Highlanders.

The guards are, we hear, to encamp on Kingſton Heath next Tueſday.

Yeſterday upwards of thirty baggage waggons went from the Tower, properly eſcorted, over London Bridge, for the camp in Kent.

A conſiderable number of officers belonging to the Cuſtom-houſe, are nominated to go on board his Majeſty's ſhips, in caſe of an emergency.

Yeſterday the draw-bridge lock on London-Bridge, was, according to order, boomed up, in order to erect a new arch large enough for all craft to paſs through without danger.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Earl of Beſborough, and the Hon. Robert Trevor Hambden, Eſq; took the oaths in the Court of Chancery, to quality themſelves for the office of Poſt-Maſters-General.

Yeſterday Andrew Grant and George Simons, two capital convicts in Newgate (the firſt for a burglary and robbery in a houſe in Bell-Savage Inn yard, and the other for ſtealing a calf) were delivered to a Lieutenant of the Navy; they having received his Majeſty's pardon on condition of entering into the ſea ſervice.

Laſt night about 11 o'clock, a Gentleman, on his return from Hampſtead, was robbed near Mother Red Cap's, of three guineas, ſome ſilver, and his watch, by two fellows who appeared like ſailors, and made clear off with the ſame.

## Wednesday, July 4.

*Advices by the Mails from* Holland *and* Flanders.

*Peterſburgh, June 5.*

GENERAL Soltikoff, to whom her Imperial Majeſty has given the command of her troops, only waits for final orders to ſet out for the army, to open the campaign. Our Miniſtry's chief attention is to get the army well ſupplied with all things neceſſary, and for this purpoſe ſeveral veſſels (moſt of them Swediſh) are daily going from this and other ports with proviſions and forage, which they land either at Konigſberg or Memel. Proper meaſures are likewiſe taking to put the fleet upon a reſpectable footing, which the Empreſs propoſes to ſend to ſea this ſummer, and which is to be joined by the St. Demetrius, a new ſhip of 100 guns, launched laſt ſummer, beſides two others of 80 guns each.

*Dantzick, June 23.* There are numerous meetings of the Nobleſſe in the Palatinates of Great and Little Poland; and one may obſerve among them more indignation than fear about the invaſion with which the King of Pruſſia threatens the kingdom. The grand General of the Crown Army has notified to the Regimentaries his reſolution to march directly to the invader with all the men he can collect. This is the only means to prevent the *Rocheſ*, or the voluntary arming or all the Nobleſſe, which in critical times is a great evil, on account of the licentiouſneſs that always attend it.

*Hamburgh, June 26.* The Pruſſian troops under Gen. Hulſen, have actually joined the army of Count Dohna at Meſeritz in Poland; thoſe under the command of Gen. Woberſnow are alſo in full march from Sileſia to join him. In conſequence of this irruption and expedition deſigned to oppoſe the Ruſſians, a Declaration has been publiſhed, the ſubſtance whereof is as follows:

"His Pruſſian Majeſty, finding himſelf under a neceſſity to cauſe part of his armies to enter into the territories of the Republick of Poland, in order to protect them againſt the threatned invaſion of the enemy, declares, that

"It muſt not be underſtood that his Majeſty by this ſtep taken intends to make any breach into the regard he has always had for the illuſtrious Republick of Poland, or to leſſen the good underſtanding which has hitherto ſubſiſted between them, but, on the contrary, to ſtrengthen the ſame, in expectation that the illuſtrious Republick will, on its part, act with like neighbourly and friendly good will as is granted to the enemy, than which nothing more is deſired.

"The Nobility, Gentry, and Magiſtracy, in their reſpective diſtricts, between the frontiers of Pruſſia, ſo far as beyond Poſen, are required to furniſh all kinds of proviſions, corn, and forage, neceſſary to ſupport an army of 40,000 men, with the utmoſt diſpatch, with an aſſurance of being paid ready money for the ſame. But if, contrary to expectation, any deficiency ſhould happen in ſupplying this demand, his Majeſty's troops will be obliged to forage, and uſe the ſame means as thoſe taken by the enemy for their ſubſiſtence.

"In confidence therefore that the ſeveral juriſdictions upon the Pruſſian frontiers within the territories of Poland will exert themſelves to comply with this demand as ſoon as poſſible, for the ſubſiſtance of the Royal army of Pruſſia, they are aſſured that thereby all diſorders will be prevented, and whatever is delivered will be paid for in ready money. Dated June 15, 1759.

CHRIS. COUNT DOHNA, &c."

*Dreſden, June 20.* The corps of 10 or 12,000 Pruſſian troops under Gen. Finck, which had been cantoned ſome days in our neighbourhood, marched yeſterday morning by Dippoldſwalde towards Bohemia, whither it has ſince been followed by all the light troops in theſe quarters. This corps, that it may not be embarraſſed on

its route, has left behind its heavy baggage, which arrived here laſt night. Prince Henry, with his corps of the army, the day before yeſterday entered the ſaid kingdom by Paſsberg, and will join Gen. Finck's corps near Leitmeritz. This new invaſion ſeems chiefly intended to engage Marſhal Daun to weaken his army, by making a diverſion on that ſide. Several parties of huſſars and croats appeared yeſterday within a little diſtance of this city, on the right of the Elbe; and there is no doubt but we ſhall ſee more of them, as ſoon as the corps of Auſtrians poſted between Gabel and Zittau ſhall have been informed of the departure of the troops under Gen. Finck.

The laſt letters from the King of Pruſſia's army, which are dated the 9th, adviſe, that his Majeſty was ſtill encamped between Landſhut and Liebau; but that the difficulty of procuring ſubſiſtence would ſoon oblige him to change his poſition.

*Munſter, June* 23. The grand hoſpital has been transferred to Verden, and that of Caſſel has been conveyed by Minden. The Engliſh and Hanoverian Commiſſaries are retired to Bremen, where the Intendant of the Engliſh troops is already arrived. The heavy baggage is gone to Oſnabrug, and the heavy artillery will take the ſame route. The Regency of Hanover ſeem to be as eaſy, as if they had the promiſe of a reinforcement of 20,000 Engliſh troops to protect the Electorate.

*From the French camp at Meerhoff, June* 23. The Allies continue to retreat: M. de Murel attacked them in their paſſage over the Lippe at the bridge of Beck, and carried the poſt, but was not able to maintain himſelf there.

The Duke of Broglio has quitted Caſſel. He has left there four battalions and two ſquadrons under M. de Waldener, and is at preſent encamped at Ettelen, with the reſerve.

*Lipſtadt, June* 26. It is generally believed that the firſt operations will be againſt this place, which however is pretty well fortified: we have a garriſon of between 4 and 5000 men.

The deſerters which daily arrive here unanimouſly agree that the French army is in great diſtreſs for want of forage, and that two regiments of dragoons, with their horſes, are ſet out on their return to France.

*Hague, June* 28. The laſt letters from the Allied army, which are dated the 24th, adviſe that Prince Ferdinand's head quarters were ſtill at Rittberg, but that it was probable he would ſoon change his poſition, as the French made a ſhew of advancing to Lipſtadt, to make themſelves maſters of that place.

*Paris, June* 22. We are daily receiving agreeable news from our army in Germany. Marſhal Contades's marches will oblige Prince Ferdinand either to hazard a battle, or to retire towards the Lower Weſer without being able to cover the Electorate of Hanover. He will, perhaps, ſoon be in the ſame ſituation as the Duke of Cumberland was once; but cannot expect to obtain a ſecond Convention of the ſame nature.

The operations in Germany, as far as we are concerned in the plan, will probably go on very ſucceſsfully this year, and this is always a great point to carry; but we have at preſent other deſigns upon the carpet, the event of which concerns us ſtill more. We are getting ready, at a very great expence, an armament which engages the attention of all Europe, and for the Succeſs of which, without doubt, the prayers of more than one nation are united with our's. If it ſhould anſwer our expectation, Ambition may ſoon be obliged to yield to Moderation, and the hand of Peace may re-eſtabliſh the right of nations upon a ſolid foundation. *Amſt. Gaz.*

*Paris, June* 25. The naval armament carrying on at Breſt is near ready, as is likewiſe that at Havre de Grace; and it is ſaid that the intended expedition will be ready to be put in execution by the 20th of next month. We are informed, from good hands, that the young Pretender is actually in this kingdom.

*Verſailles, June* 23. A Courier diſpatched from Peterſbourg by the Marquis de L'Hotpital, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, arrived here the 19th with the news, that Gen. Soltikou had no ſooner taken the command of the Ruſſian army, than he cauſed Gen. Fermor to be arreſted and ſent into Ruſſia as a criminal, from whence he was immediately exiled and confined to Siberia.

*Marſeilles, June* 8. They write from Antibes, that the Engliſh have appeared ſo often before that town without doing any thing, that the inhabitants are no longer afraid of them. Villa Franca is their place of refuge on all occaſions; there they take in their proviſions.

*Copenhagen, June* 20. The Emanuel, Captain Smith, arrived here the 13th from the Iſland of St. Thomas in the Weſt Indies, by whom we learn that the Engliſh intend to attack Mari-Galanti, and afterwards Dominico, in order to confine all the French in Martinico, and even of that Iſland they hope to make themſelves maſters. Mari Galanti and Dominico are not in a poſture of defence, ſince Gen. Barrington tranſported to Martinico the detachments ſent from Mari-Galanti to the aſſiſtance of Guadalupe.

*Hague, June* 27. The report which has been ſpread, as if General Yorke had demanded ſuccours of their High Mightineſſes againſt the invaſion of the French troops, and that their High Mightineſſes had refuſed the ſaid ſuccours, is falſe and deſtitute of foundation. *Hague Gaz.*

*Leghorn, June* 8. Letters from the Levant aſſure us, that the French trade there is greatly interrupted by an Engliſh frigate commanded by Capt. Miller.

## IRELAND.

*Dublin, June* 29. By Mr. Bigham, Surveyor of Crookhaven, who arrived at Kinſale on Wedneſday laſt in a cartel ſhip from Morlaix, there is an account that he came through Breſt Water about a fortnight ſince, and that all the ſhips there are very ill manned; that they force all ſorts of perſons on board, even decripit creatures that can hardly walk; and that there are no tranſports there.

*Limerick, June* 21. This week the remaining four companies of Gen. Pole's regiment marched to the camp to be formed near Kilkeny.

This day two companies of the Royal Scots came to town from Galway, and are to be encamped with the reſt of the battalion, and one battalion of Lord Forbes's regiment, near this city. They conducted 25 of the crew of the French privateer and three of her Officers from Galway, who are now confined here.

## LONDON.

*Whitehall, June* 3. The King has been pleaſed to grant unto the Right Hon. John Viſcount Ligonier, Field-Marſhal of his Majeſty's forces, the office of Maſter General of the Ordnance, Arms, Armories, and Habiliments of War, in the room of his Grace Charles Duke of Marlborough, deceaſed.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint Sir Nicholas Bayly, Bart. to be Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Angleſey, in the room of Owen Mericke, Eſq; deceaſed.

*Lord Chamberlain's Office, July* 3. Orders for the Court to go into mourning on Sunday next, the 8th inſtant, for the late Princeſs of Sultzbach, mother-in-law to the Elector Palatine.

The Ladies to wear black ſilk or velvet, coloured ribbons, fans and tippets.

The men to wear black, full trimmed, coloured ſwords and buckles.

To go out of mourning on Sunday the 15th.

## Thursday, July 5.

## LONDON.

*Copy of a letter from Fort St. George, dated September* 7, 1758.

After the French had taken fort St. David, happily for us here they determined to go to the ſouthward and attack Trichinapoly, where we have a good garriſon, and ſince the laſt war about 400 priſoners of theirs, after the taking of which they were to come here. This has drawn upon them very conſiderable difficulties, and has relieved us from a great deal of that anxiety which we were under: The Prince of the country through which their rout to Trichinapoly lay (the King of Tanjour is rich) and the Monſieurs being, as is moſt probable, in great want of money, and of courſe of proviſions, and of cattle for drawing their train, and of carriages for their baggage, made no ceremony of making a demand upon his Majeſty of Tanjour for money, and whatever elſe they wanted. Their force was too conſiderable to ſuffer him to give them a denial, ſo he paid them ſome part of their demands, but theſe riſing with their neceſſity as faſt as he ſupplied them, he began to look upon theſe people no leſs the rude invaders of his own country, than the enemies of his Allies the Engliſh; he therefore became leſs complaiſant to them, and thereupon M. Lally determined to humble this Monarch, and poſſeſs himſelf of his treaſures at once. The French laid ſiege to the city of Tanjour in form, and a breach was actually made in the walls, but the beſiegers could not take the advantage of it quickly, as the ditch was deep and wide. The Tanjourines ſeeing thus their Goods, their King, their Wives and Children threatned with ruin, they were rouſed to deſpair, and therefore they determined to have recourſe to hidden deceit as well as to open force. The plan was concerted by the famous General Menagee; it is needleſs to give you many particulars, but General Lally himſelf, who very narrowly eſcaped, doth ſay, that it was one of the beſt ſchemes that could be deviſed, and if a meer accident had not prevented the accompliſhment of it, that very few of his army would have eſcaped. A choſen company of 50 Tanjourines found means to inliſt themſelves with the French as Seapoys, a ſoldiery of which the armies in this country are chiefly compoſed, and they were to have been joined by 50 more in a few hours, when by ſome careleſs accident a muſket happened to go off near the tent where M. Lally then was with his principal Officers, and near to where the 50 Seapoys were waiting for the arrival of their companions to be reviewed together by the General: This accident ſo alarmed theſe men, ſtruck no doubt with the conſciouſneſs of the bloody buſineſs which they were about to perform, that they ſuſpected themſelves to be diſcovered; but intrepid as they were in the execution of their purpoſe, they determined not to fall a uſeleſs ſacrifice to their enemies; they ruſhed into the General's tent, and one of them made a blow at him with his ſcymetar, which muſt have cut him down at once, had he not with great dexterity warded it off; ſome Officers of his however fell, and then the whole camp was alarmed; this was ſoon diſcovered by the Tanjour General Monagee, who was then got out of the city with his army, and expected to receive the appointed ſignal from his 100 Aſſaſſins when they ſhould begin the tragedy. Tho' he ſaw there was ſomething amiſs, he inſtantly attacked them with all his forces, tho' with leſs advantage than he expected. The French had been reduced to great ſtraits for want of proviſions for ſeveral days before this, which now added to their diſtreſs and made the conſternation the greater: They were ſoon put into diſorder by the deſperate attack of the Tanjourines, and Lally himſelf was ſeveral times in great peril

of his life endeavouring to rally them, but finding this very difficult, and ſenſible of the diſtreſs to which he muſt ſoon be reduced for want of proviſions in an enemy's country, he reſolved upon a quick retreat. The want of draught-cattle for his heavy cannon, put him under the neceſſity of ſpiking them up, and leaving them behind, with his baggage and field-pieces, he ſet out towards the ſea-coaſt, but moſt of theſe he is alſo ſaid to have left in the hands of the Tanjourines, who purſued him about 50 miles. His loſs of men is ſuppoſed to be from 3 to 400 Europeans, about 2500 he is ſaid to have carried up with him. He is now returning to Pondicherry with his forces, inſtead of making any attack upon Trichinapoly. What he may do next, a ſhort time will diſcover; but though his loſs has not been very conſiderable, it may however be of very ill conſequence to his affairs, that his victories and reputation have met with this check; eſpecially ſince it has been from Black forces alone, for they had no Europeans to aſſiſt them except a few Gunners and Serjeants, which the Commandant of Trichinapoly had ſent to Tanjour a few days before.

In the mean time, as the ſeaſon is now ſo far advanced, and as their finances are ſo low, they have actually taken a Dutch European ſhip, the Haarlem, from Batavia, with about 200,000 dollars on board, in gold and ſilver, to ſupply their neceſſities.

We ſuppoſe that they will not attempt any thing againſt this place before the monſoon, eſpecially as our ſquadron continues to be ſuperior to theirs; for, that they are ſo, we are now ſtill better aſſured, by the effects of a third engagement, which happened between them the 3d of laſt month, to the ſouthward of Negapatam; wherein our ſhips met with very little loſs beſides a wound in the ſhoulder received by Commodore Stevens, who ſtood the brunt of the battle; but their's received a great deal of damage, and loſt many men; being, however, cleaner ſhips, they all got away, and have been ever ſince under the guns of Pondicherry, whilſt ours lay pretty near to them to windward, waiting for their coming out, and to intercept any reinforcement which may arrive from Europe for them, as well as to be joined by thoſe ſhips of ours which are expected from England, none being as yet arrived here this year; if theſe laſt ſhould arrive ſoon, and bring any conſiderable number of land forces with them, it is to be hoped that the tables may ſtill be turned upon the French.

The three Captains of men of war who were tried for their behaviour in the action of the 29th of April were condemned to pretty mild ſentences; Capt. B———, one of them, has been in this laſt action, and behaved very well.

*Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, May 11.*

"General Amherſt arrived at Albany about ten days ago, in his way to Lake George, and all the troops for the attack of Ticonderago and Crown-point are in motion on that ſide, where the preparations are very great. The 5000 Provincials raiſed by Boſton Government are moſtly ſailed for Louiſbourg and Nova-Scotia, there to remain in garriſon in the room of the Regular troops, who are to be taken on board the fleet for Quebeck.

"Fifteen hundred more Provincials are raiſed by them for Albany, &c. two battalions from New-York are now going off likewiſe for Quebec. Our Governor having given way to the obſtinacy of the Aſſembly, has paſſed a money bill in their form for about 65,000l. ſterling, ſo that this Province is now raiſing men faſt. Monſ. Bompart's fleet was deſigned to ſecure Martinico firſt, and then ſail for Quebec; but if Guadalupe falls he muſt ſtay where he is. We have no public accounts of what the enemy are doing in Canada."

*Extract of a letter from Louiſbourg, June 6.*

'This day Admirals Saunders and Holmes 'ſailed from this place with ten ſail of 74 gun 'ſhips, four frigates, and four fireſhips, three 'bombs, and about 120 ſail of tranſports, ſome 'artillery, proviſions, horſes, &c. from Boſton; 'the reſt, with near 3000 troops on board, the 'major part Highlanders, and the other Pro-'vincials, all for Quebec.

'Admiral Durell ſailed from Halifax with 8 'ſail of the line and 2 frigates, and we hear 'has got ſafe up the River St. Laurence. In 'their paſſage they took and ſent into this place 'a French frigate bound to Quebec with ammu-'nition, &c. This place is repairing as faſt as 'poſſible, being in a moſt ſhattered condition 'by the late ſiege. We hear that two ſhips of '74 guns each are come into Halifax; as ſoon 'as they have watered, &c. will proceed after 'the fleet. Gen. Wolfe is on board Admiral 'Saunders, and Gen. Amherſt is gone from 'New-York croſs the land to meet the afore-'ſaid at the place appointed. Every body here 'is in high ſpirits, and believes the finiſhing 'blow will be given this year. There are now 'upon this iſland, in the back parts, many 'French and Indian families, who make fre-'quent incurſions upon the people working in 'the coal-mines, of which there are great plen-'ty, ſufficient to ſerve all North-America. Laſt 'week this harbour was choaked up with ice, 'and the whole fleet confined thereby in it. 'The fields of ice are near four miles out in the 'offing, and tho' in the month of June, it is ex-'tremely cold, and ſo very foggy, that one can 'hardly ſee a ſhip ten yards diſtant. I believe 'there are near 40 ſmall veſſels, ſchooners, and 'ſloops from Boſton and N. York, full with all 'manner of live ſtock, &c. to ſell to the fleet.'

*Extract of a letter from Leghorn, June 15.*

"The Tartar's prize man of war, Capt. Bailie, arrived here the 13th inſt. with an expreſs from Admiral Boſcawen; he left the fleet well the 10th off Toulon. Admiral Boſcawen, on the 7th inſtant, gave the French Admiral a ſpecimen of what he may expect if he comes out with his ſquadron, by ſending in three ſhips of the line cloſe to the Harbour's mouth, to burn two ſhips that were at anchor there, viz. the Culloden, Capt. Smith Callis, of 74 guns; the Conqueror, Capt. Harland, of 70; and the Jerſey, Capt. Barker, of 60; and tho' they did not ſucceed in the attempt, yet they gained great honour in bravely and reſolutely withſtanding, for near three hours, the conti-nual firing from numberleſs batteries; ſome they did, and others they could not ſee. They have a great many men killed and wounded, but ſtill they are in great ſpirits. In this un-dertaking we were obliged to attempt the de-ſtroying of two forts, but moſt unluckily it falling calm, and the forts firing ſo briſkly at them, they were obliged to retire, and were, with ſome difficulty, towed off. The Culloden is in a moſt ſhattered condition.

*Extract of a letter from Cork, dated June 19.*

'There are 30 ſail of Spaniſh men of war at 'ſea in two diviſions; the one off Cadiz, and 'the other off Cape Finiſterre; the latter ſends 'a frigate every 24 hours to the Groin for in-'telligence.'

*Extract of a letter from Cadiz to a Merchant at Amſterdam, dated May 30.*

"This day one of our ſhips arrived here from Porto Rico, which fell in with an Engliſh pri-vateer on our coaſt, who hoiſted Spaniſh colours, and fired a gun to leeward; the Engliſh re-turned the ſalute with ſhot, which did ſome damage to the Spaniard; he afterwards purſued, his voyage, and meeting with the ſquadron under the command of Admiral Reggio, whom the Captain acquainted how he had been uſed by the privateer, the Admiral detached im-mediately one of his ſhips of war in purſuit of the privateer, who took him, and brought him to the Admiral, who has ſent the ſhip into this port, and confined the Captain, and ſent di-rectly an account of the whole affair to the Court of Spain."

*Extract of a letter from Cork, June 22.*

'I was yeſterday at Kinſale. A Cartel ſhip 'put in there which parted from Morlaix the 'evening of the 16th inſt. and confirms the 'great preparations making by the enemy, and 'their intent; the Britiſh fleet, under three 'flags, are in ſight of their coaſt every day, and 'often ſend a frigate to look into Breſt Water. 'This cartel veſſel brought over an Officer of 'one of the Iriſh regiments, who informed the 'Governor and commanding Officers of Kin-'ſale, of what was doing by the French. That 'there was no doubt they intended to give a 'blow, only for the dread they were in of our 'ſuperiority by ſea, which is a happy circum-'ſtance.'

They write from Dunkirk, of the 23d ult. that 1200 men were very hard at work on the flat-bottomed boats, and that on that day they began to work on the laſt, which, in the whole, makes 64, that have been built there.

We are informed that the forces now on foot and complete in this kingdom, are as follow, viz. two troops of horſe, and two troops of horſe grenadier guards; 7 regiments of dra-goons; the three regiments of foot-guards; 34 regiments of foot, and 32 independent com-panies. Theſe, with the militia of ſuch coun-ties as are well trained and ready for ſervice, will together make up at leaſt a body equal to that with which the French threaten to invade us, viz. 60,000 men; who, when they conſi-der they are fighting for every thing that is dear to them, will, no doubt, if the French ſhould dare attempt to land, make them wiſh they had ſtayed at home. The ſtrongeſt argu-ment made uſe of to ſhew the French do ac-tually intend to invade England, is that they would never put themſelves to the great ex-pence they are at in building boats, bringing down men to the coaſt, &c. if they did not in-tend it; but when it is conſidered the money centers among themſelves, the expence is trifling; and if farther by this means they pre-vent our making a deſcent on their coaſts this ſummer, as we did laſt, and hinder us from deſtroying any of their harbours, the expence they have been at will be fully compenſated by keeping us buſy at home till the time for in-vading their coaſts is over and impracticable for our ſhipping.

His Majeſty having received information from his Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Turin, that a Polacca, under Imperial colours, from the coaſt of Barbary, is reported to have the Plague on board, and is in thoſe ſeas, and has been ſeen off the coaſt of Provence near Marſeilles; and that the maſter and ſeveral paſſengers and ſeamen have died on board: and his Majeſty having likewiſe received informa-tion from the Vice Conſul at Genoa, that a Raguſa ſhip is arrived at Leghorn, and a Tuſ-can ſhip at Marſeilles, both with foul bills of health from Alexandretta, and that the conta-gion is got amongſt the ſaid ſhips crews; it has therefore been ordered in Council, That all ſhips which arrive in any of the ports of this kingdom from thoſe ſeas, be ſtrictly examined, whether they have had communication with any of the ſuſpected ſhips before-mentioned, or whether they have touched at the Morea, the coaſt of Barbary, or any infected place; and in caſe they have, that they be put under the like rules of quarantine with thoſe now ſub-ſiſting upon ſhips and goods coming from Smyrna.

## Friday, July 6.

### LONDON.

WEDNESDAY morning his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward, attended by Col. Brudenel, Lord Eglington, &c. ſet out for Plymouth. His Royal Highneſs intends to ſtay at Salisbury during the races, and to pay a viſit to the Earl of Pembroke at Wilton; after which he will proceed directly to Lord Edgecumbe's, at Mount Edgcumbe in Cornwall, where he will ſtay till every thing is ready for his embarkation.

On Monday at noon Adm. Rodney, with the fleet under his command, ſailed from St. Hellens, but in the evening the wind coming about he was obliged to put back; but yeſterday morning the wind proving fair, the fleet ſailed.

The Hero, Sandwich, Temple, and Duke men of war, are ordered to join Adm. Hawke's fleet immediately.

The Commiſſioners for victualling his Majeſty's navy have contracted for freſh proviſions for the uſe of his Majeſty's ſhips at Louiſburgh.

By letters from St. Euſtatia we hear that ſeveral ſhips, with French effects on board, are detained there, to prevent falling into the hands of the Engliſh men of war and privateers.

The Stannus, Young, from Dublin to Gibraltar, is ſtranded near Dungarvan.

Orders are iſſued for the Warwickſhire militia to hold themſelves in readineſs to march upon the firſt notice.

Laſt Saturday an order was ſent for the regiment of Militia of Weſt Kent, to appear under arms on Tueſday morning at ſix o'clock on Shooter's Hill, in order to march to Maidſtone, where they are to be joined by ſome other Militia, in order to be quartered or encamped, as the exigency of affairs may require.

We hear from Norwich, that the militia of the county of Norfolk being ordered out into actual ſervice, ſeveral of the Juſtices of the Peace of the ſaid county met, to conſider of the clauſe in the Militia Act of the 31d year of his Majeſty's reign, in which it is enacted, That when any militia man ſhall be ordered out into actual ſervice, leaving a family not of ability to ſupport themſelves, that proviſion ſhall be made for them out of the county ſtock; when no doubt was made ſuch a plan would be ſettled for carrying that good clauſe into execution, as would give general ſatisfaction.

Laſt Tueſday fe'nnight, in purſuance of an order from Lord Barrington, Secretary of War, to the Earl of Pembroke, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Wilts, the whole regiment of the Wiltſhire militia, amounting to eight hundred diſciplined men, aſſembled at the Devizes, in order to march from thence to Wincheſter, and to be there quartered, and follow ſuch orders as they ſhall receive from Major General Holmes, under whom they are to ſerve in the pre ent exigency.

Immediately after their entrance into the Devizes, the Adjutant made the following Speech to the whole battalion, drawn up in a circle:

"GENTLEMEN,

"WHAT at our laſt meeting, in this place, was the object of our hopes only, we now have happily obtain'd. His Majeſty, according to our wiſhes, has been pleaſed to honour us with his royal orders to be call'd out to the defence of himſelf and of our country.

"Tho' the barely being employed in ſo glorious a ſervice is a ſufficient encouragement to generous ſouls, like yours; yet it may probably be an additional ſatisfaction to you, to be aſſured by your officers, in this public manner, what regard will be paid to you, and your families left behind, in grief, perhaps, for your departure. You muſt know then, that before you leave the Devizes each of you will receive a guinea, to anſwer your preſent occaſions; and care will be taken to deliver what proportion of it you think proper to your wive, your friends, or relations. You may, moreover, depend on the moſt reſpectful treatment from your Commanders; and your Colonel orders me to acquaint you, that, by his means, you ſhall have opportunities of correſponding with your friends weekly; and if your obligations require it, and the neceſſary attendance on your duty will permit, you ſhall have liberty to return to your reſpective abodes for a reaſonable time.

"But you will, without being admoniſhed of it, perceive of yourſelves, that this indulgence cannot be granted to many at a time; and 'tis therefore expected you will requeſt it ſparingly, and never without ſufficient grounds, as nothing will give greater concern to your Commanders, than to be obliged to deny any favour to men who have deſerved well of them, and of the public. They flatter themſelves the principal motive for viſiting your families will, in a great meaſure, be removed, by the care that will be taken for their comfortable ſupport, during your abſence; and doubt not of your expreſſing a due ſenſe of this treatment, by a ſober, frugal, and regular deportment. Your behaviour at our laſt meeting, in this place, removes even the leaſt apprehenſion of the contrary; and the great civility you received from the inhabitants, during your ſtay, muſt lay a moſt powerful obligation on you to perſiſt in the ſame praiſe-worthy conduct. The chief motives that influenced your behaviour then, undoubtedly will have great weight with you now you are marching out of your own county; and it muſt give them new force, if you reflect, that you will be conſidered as examples to the Infant Militia of Hampſhire: on the contrary, ſhould you fail to behave commendably, and like men, it will caſt a damp on their firſt efforts to raiſe a body of ſoldiers, who may hereafter prevent that neceſſity, which they are at preſent under, of calling in their neighbours to aſſiſt in their defence.

"Be it our glory, my friends and fellow ſoldiers, that we are choſen out for this honourable and neighbourly office; and let it be our ambition to manifeſt to the world, that the men of Wilts, neither want heads, hands, or hearts, to engage in any ſervice that may promote the ſecurity and happineſs of their King and fellow ſubjects."

Thurſday morning they marched from the Devizes for Saliſbury, where they arrived in the afternoon, and met with a joyful reception; being uſhered into the city with a band of muſic and ringing of bells, amidſt a very numerous croud of ſpectators, who, in general, expreſſed great pleaſure and ſatisfaction at their appearance; and the next day the Corporation gave 'em ten guineas to drink the King's health.

They ſtill continue quartered in Saliſbury, but the route is expected daily for them to march to Winchester.

Laſt Tueſday fen'night the Deputy-Lieutenants met the Right Hon. the Earl of Northumberland, Lord Lieutenant for the County of Northumberland, at the Turk's Head, in Newcaſtle, agreeable to his Advertiſement on Militia affairs; on which buſineſs the following Gentlemen offered perſonally, and by letters, to ſerve their country as Officers on this Conſtitutional plan, viz.

Field Officers, { Sir Edward Blackett, Bart. / Sir Matthew White, Bart. / George Delaval, Eſq;

CAPTAINS,

| | |
|---|---|
| Abraham Dixon, Eſq; | William Ward, Eſq; |
| Chriſtopher Reed, Eſq; | John Dawſon Eſq; |
| John Eraſ. Blacket, Eſq; | William Ord, Eſq; |
| John Hall, Eſq; | Alex. Collingwood, Eſq; |
| Gabriel Selby, Eſq; | Stephen Watſon, Eſq. |

On Monday about two o'clock the Right Hon. the Earl of Weſtmoreland made his entry into Oxford, with 13 carriages in his retinue, and about 15 more coaches immediately followed.

Tueſday the Right Hon. the Earl of Weſtmorland was inſtalled Chancellor of the Univerſity of Oxford, with great magnificence; there were preſent the greateſt company of Nobility and Gentry ever known on the like occaſion, inſomuch that ſeveral perſons were obliged to be accommodated in the adjacent towns and villages.

The ſame day the Univerſity conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law on the following Perſonages, viz.

The Earl of Northampton;
The Earl of Macclesfield;
Lord Willoughby;
The Right Hon. Sir Richard Glyn, Lord-Mayor, and Repreſentative in Parliament for the city of London.
Count Shunenburgh, Lord of the Bedchamber to the King of Denmark;
M. Borelle, M. Mailment } Deputies from the States General;
M. Dedal, a Gentleman from Holland;
Sir Edward Dering, Bart.
Sir Roger Twiſden, Bart.
Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart. Knight of the Shire for the county of Warwick;
Sir Charles Kemys Tynte, Bart. ditto for the county of Somerſet;
William Cartwright, Eſq; ditto for the county of Northampton.

PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. William Norris, M. A. late Fellow of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, and Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Roſeberry, to the rectory of Riddleſworth cum Glaſthorp, in Norfolk; and alſo the rectory of Impington, Cambridge.

The Rev. Robert Reynolds, A. M. Chaplain to the Right Hon. Earl Gower, to the rectory of Middle in Salop, by his Grace the Duke of Bridgwater.

The Rev. John Haddon, B. A. to the vicarage of Lydſtone in Salop.

The Rev. Thomas Skinner, M. A. to the vicarage of Burton in the Marſh, Devon.

BIRTH.

The Right Hon. Lady Viſcounteſs Dillon, of a ſon, at her houſe in Stretton ſtreet.

MARRIAGES.

26. St. John Charleton, Eſq; to Miſs Fanny Tamſet, at Aſhford in Kent.

26. Mr. Gilden, Surgeon, in Cook's-Court, Carey-ſtreet, to Miſs Owers, niece of Joſeph Martin, Eſq; of the ſame place.

DEATHS.

The Princeſs Anna-Charlotta-Auguſta, daughter of the late Frederick William, Prince of Naſſau-Siegen, of the Proteſtant branch, died the 10th ult. at Siegen, of the ſmall-pox. Two of her ſiſters, the Princeſs Charlotta-Sophia-Louiſa, wife of the reigning Count of Bentheim-Steinfurth, and the Princeſs Maria-Eleonora, were carried off by the ſame diſtemper in the month of April laſt.

The Lady of Sir Charles Hotham, Bart. at the Hot Wells, Briſtol; ſhe was one of the coheireſſes of the late Thomas Clutterbuck, Eſq; Joint Treaſurer of Ireland.

*June* 18. The Right Hon. George Lord Rutherford, at his ſeat at Grange, in the Shire of Fife, in Scotland.

26. The Rev. Henry Lucius Hibbins, LL. D. Rector of Fobbing in Eſſex, and one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for that county.

29. Mr. Bruſſe, one of the Curſitors of London and Middleſex, after an illneſs of about ten minutes.

*To the* PRINTER.

SIR,

AS the Invaſion of theſe dominions by the French is become the general topick of converſation, and as argument upon any ſubject is the means of producing every thing that may be ſaid upon it (which occaſions a general reſult or opinion in every breaſt) and it being the duty of a good ſubject to impart every thing that his mind conceives for this country's benefit: So my inducement for troubling the publick with the head of the converſation of an *obſcure club or ſociety*, is to give my ſentiments, offered on the concluſion of our diſcourſe, for making ſuch Invaſion become fruitleſs and abortive.

It was urged very ſtrenuouſly, that the French may as eaſily land a great number of troops in this kingdom, as we did recently in theirs; and the objection of their not having a proper convoy or retreat vaniſhed immediately; for, in reſpect to the firſt, it is not abſolutely neceſſary; their deſign being to waft over inſtantaneouſly, and not to parade (if I may uſe the expreſſion) with a fleet; except ſome few ſhips of force to cover their landing; and there is ſcarce a doubt left, but they know the cantonment of our forces ſo well, that they will attempt it where they will meet with the leaſt oppoſition; and they may be here, with a *Comment vous portez vous*, before our troops can be collected to diſpute the matter with them: And as to their *Retreat*, it is the leaſt concern of the French Miniſtry; for if they can make ſuch a diverſion as will occaſion our forces to be ſent for home, or put us in confuſion, that they may carry their point in Germany or America, they care not what blood is ſpilt in the enterprize! So an Invaſion is probable, and may be effected, notwithſtanding what may be ſaid to the contrary; which being agreed to by our ſociety; I replied, ſuppoſe the Government was to ſtation a number of frigates and light ſhips at proper diſtances in the channel, ſome of them, doubtleſs, would deſcry the embarkation of the French troops, or their paſſage towards our coaſts; and ſhould immediately give intimation thereof to Sir Edward Hawke, or the Commander of the fleet intended for our expedition againſt France (rendezvouſing at a proper place) who ſhou'd endeavour to deſtroy them; but if he ſhould be too late, he ſhould directly land all his forces at the ſame place the French landed theirs; which would *retard* their march ſo effectually, that there would be time enough to collect our forces left in the kingdom to face them, whereby they would be between two fires, and *muſt all inevitably periſh*.

This hint may appear to ſome people as *mere Quixotiſm*, but if duly weighed, it will, I doubt not, carry ſome probability with it:—However let the iſſue of it be what it will, I have done my duty in mentioning it in this manner; and I would, if I could have done it perſonally, have informed Mr. P— thereof; but no ſuch opportunity offering, and remembring the ſtory Dean Swift tells us of P. P. the Pariſh Clerk, who ſupplied the Miniſtry in Queen Anne's time with many uſeful hints (relating to the publick affairs) by telling them to the Parſon, who related them to the Squire, who tranſmitted them to a Lord or Member of Parliament, who tranſferred them to the Miniſter of State, who made uſe of them to *ſerve* his purpoſe, and then *aſſumed the whole merit* to himſelf; but now, if the Miniſter purſue my plan, and it proves ſucceſsful, I ſhall have a right to have ſome applauſe with him.

*Throgmorton-ſtreet*, Your's,
*June* 23, 1759. JOHN *the* LAMPLIGHTER

*To the* PRINTER.

SIR,

I Am credibly informed, that there are now upwards of Twenty Thouſand French priſoners in England; it is a great many, and the number is alarming, and will be ſtill more and more ſo, as we give into a belief of the intention of an invaſion. What are the real thoughts our Miniſtry entertain thereof, or what are the real intentions of the French, I am equally at a loſs to gueſs; I have the conſolation to know our ſuperiority at ſea, and on that alone I eſtabliſh my faith. But however ſecure I may be therein, or however improbable an attempt appears to be under that confidence, yet I can admit that a nation, that is beaten out of their ſettlements and politicks, may, in deſpair, attempt acts ſo raſh, that a prudent man would not heſitate a moment to pronounce, that certain ruin muſt attend it ſtep by ſtep.

Be that as it may, a nation ſo diſtinguiſhed as we are for humanity, ought early to call a compaſſionate eye on the French priſoners, and conſult the ſafety of ſuch a number; for tho' I have little to fear from the reſentment of our people, yet, out of a tender regard for ſo many unfortunate men, I ſhould be glad their perſons were ſecured in ſome of our Northern coal-pits.

This deſire of mine, I am ſenſible beforehand, will be looked upon, by many, to carry with it an air of cruelty; yet when ſuch are informed, that thouſands of our own ſubjects labour and live therein, with their families for years together, and enjoy their healths to the utmoſt degree; I ſay, when they are thus informed, I hope they will then heartily join with me in regard and wiſhes to have the poor unhappy French priſoners removed, in caſe an invaſion ſhould happen, out of the hazardous confinements they are now in, to places that are more calculated to preſerve their healths and ſecurity. OLD KENT.

CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS.

| Chriſtened | | Buried | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Males . . . . | 123 | Males . . . | 167 |
| Females . . . | 128 | Females . . . | 139 |
| In all . . . . | 251 | In all . . . . | 306 |

Decreaſed in the burials this week 118.

*Diſeaſes.*

Aged 25. Conſumption 42. Convulſions 70. Dropſy 15. Fever 31. Meaſles 7. Mortification 4. Small-pox 44. Stilborn 19. Teeth 8.

*Caſualties.*

Drowned 1. Hanged himſelf 1. Killed by a cart 1.

*To the* PRINTER.

SIR,

IT is a very high inſtance of human Prudence, as it is an imitation of divine Providence, to draw good out of evil. A malignant fever can hardly be ſtiled a calamity, that teaches a man temperance. A few ſmall loſſes in trade are not to be regarded, if they lead to experience. Knowledge is cheaply purchaſed, even when it coſts us ſome pains and much expence. In Politicks this maxim is equally true in reſpect to fact, and more beneficial, as being more extenſive in its conſequences. For example; there are, if I miſtake not, many advantages which may be deduced from the French menacing us with an Invaſion.

At the beginning of this war we had an opportunity, and it is ſaid it was preſſed by ſome in the adminiſt——n, to come to an eclairciſſement with the Dutch, in regard to what they held themſelves obliged to, in virtue of treaties ſubſiſting between the two nations; which would have afforded us a ſure rule of conduct, in reference to our own. How this opportunity came to be loſt, I cannot ſay; but that we have ſuffered by its being loſt, London, Briſtol, Liverpool, &c. will witneſs: But now we have the ſame opportunity come round again, by the Invaſion being notified to them in form, by the French, as well as by Us.

We cannot certainly be dilay'd-dallied with, and left in the dark again; no, for that the nation is a little too quick-ſighted. Our ſeamen have beheld the preparations made by France to invade us; and our landmen, that is, all who deſerve the name of men in this land, ſee as plainly, that under the Faith of Treaties we are entitled to Succours. The knotty queſtion, therefore, which has perplexed the wiſeſt, enriched the cunningeſt, and provoked the honeſteſt amongſt us, comes now to be reſolved, by a plain point of fact; Whether thoſe, who under colour of Treaties thought themſelves at liberty to ſuccour, ſupport, and ſuſtain our declared enemies, will now heſitate at performing their expreſs ſtipulations, by ſending a ſquadron and the uſual body of troops to our relief? As this regards the ſecurity of Britain, it is a thing of which every Briton can judge.

Your's, &c.

PRICE of STOCKS.

Bank Stock, 110 1-half. India Stock, ſhut. South-Sea Stock, ſhut. Ditto Old Annuities, 79 5-8ths. Ditto New Annuities, ſhut. Three per Cent. Bank reduced, 78 a 1-4th. Ditto conſo'. ſhut. Ditto 1726, ſhut. Ditto 1751, ſhut. Dit o Indi; Annuities, 77. Three 1-half Bank Annuities 1756, ſhut. Three 1-half per Cent. 1758, ſhut. Three per Cent. 1759, ſhut. Subſcription 1759, 78 3-8ths. Bank Circulation, 2l. 17s. 6d. Prem. India Bonds, 3s. a 7s. Diſc. Navy and Victualling Bills, 3 a 1-8th Diſc. Lottery Tickets, 10l, 8s. 6d.

PRICE of GRAIN at the following MARKETS, viz.

| | Wheat | Barley | Oats | Beans | Peaſe | Rye |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| London, | 22s to 30s 6d | 10s to 14s | 9s to 12s | 15s to 17s 6d | 22s to 23s 6d | 14s to 15s |
| Oxford, | 8l 10s to 9l 10s | 15s 6d to 16s | 12s 6d to 14s | 20s to 30s | 22s to 24s | |
| Abingdon, | 8l to 9l 15s load | 15s to 19s 6d | 12s 6d to 13s 6d | 20s to 30s 6d | 26s to 30s 6d | |
| Farnham, | 8l 5s to 10l | 27s to 30s | 18s to 20s | 36s to 40s | 39s to 40s | |
| Baſingſtoke, | 6l 15s to 7l | 17s to 20s | 14s to 15s | 24s to 25s | 37s to 39s | |
| Henley, | 7l to 8l 7s 6d | 15s to 20s. | 14s to 17s | 22s to 24s | 22s to 25s | |
| Reading, | 6l 15s to 8l 10s | 14s to 20s | 14s to 16s | 23s to 26s | 23s to 26s | |
| Warminſter, | 54s to 48s quar. | 15s to 20s | 19s to 24s | 34s to 40s | 40s to 46s | |
| Devizes, | 23s to 36s | 14s to 16s | 13s to 15s | 26s to 30s | 30s to 46s | |
| Gloceſter, | 3s 3d to 4s 6d buſh | 2s 3d to 2s 5d | 1s 10d to 2s | 2s 4s to 2s 6d | | |
| Birmingham, | 3s 6d to 3s 10d | 2s 5d to 2s 7d | 1s 4d to 1s 7d | 2s 8d to 3s | 2s 10d to 3s 6d | |

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